

I had committed my self to make a statement regarding the enquiry into allotment of stainless steel.

MADAM SPEAKER.—Now the Minister will make a statement.

## STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIES AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

*re : allotment of Stainless Steel*

SRI S. M. KRISHNA (Minister for Industries and Parliamentary Affairs).—I make the following Statement.

Hon'ble Members will recall the discussions that took place during the Legislative Assembly Sessions in May 1974 when the matter of allotment of Stainless Steel to Small Scale Industrial Units was raised. At that time Government had assured the House that the entire matter will be enquired into by appointing an appropriate authority. Accordingly, in Government Order No. CI 114 ACI 74 dated 21st June 1974, Government appointed Shri S. K. Warrior, I.A.S. Vice Chairman & Managing Director, Mysore Iron & Steel Ltd. to enquire into matters pertaining to the allotment of Stainless Steel by the Department of Industries and Commerce during the Licensing year 1973-74. The Enquiry Officer was directed to submit his report along with his findings within 3 months. He, however, reported that, owing to pressure of work, it was not possible for him to complete the work and to give his report within the stipulated time and he requested for extension of time. Extension of time was given upto end of February 1975. The Enquiry Officer has submitted his report under cover of his letter No. MD/933 74-75 dated 3rd March 1975.

I am placing a copy of this Enquiry Report on the table of this House. I may, however mention that only two copies of the Enquiry Report are available with Government. As the time at our disposal for getting the report printed has been rather limited only one copy is being made available. Action is being taken separately to have copies of this report printed and to make them available to the Hon'ble Members.

While appointing the Enquiry Officer, the intention of Government was to ascertain fully the facts of the matter and therefore, no formal terms of reference were prescribed and the scope of the enquiry was not limited. The enquiry Officer has reported that in the absence of formal terms of reference, it was necessary for him to draw up certain terms which have been used as a reference base for his enquiry. He has also reported that since the enquiry was initiated on the basis of the discussions in the Legislative Assembly; he obtained the verbatim record of the proceedings of the Assembly from the Legislature Secretariat and proceeded with his enquiry on that basis.

Briefly, the terms of reference adopted by the Enquiry Officer are as follows.—

(a) to establish whether Essentiality Certificates (E.Cs) were issued by the Joint Director, Small Scale Industries, for the release of stainless steel sheets in contravention of the instructions in the Import Trade Control Book applicable for the relevant licensing period April 1973 to March 1975.

(b) to ascertain whether even within the terms of the existing instructions, due care and caution was exercised in the issue of such Essentiality Certificates and to ascertain the facts regarding the various allegations that were made during the discussions in the Assembly.

(c) to make recommendations regarding any changes in the administrative procedures, which might suggest themselves as a result of the enquiry, in order to streamline the issue of such Essentiality Certificates for the stainless steel consuming units and so as to obviate future complaints and to ensure that the bonafide requirements of genuine consumers are properly met.

It is also reported that during the course of the enquiry it was found necessary to personally inspect as many units as possible in various districts like Dharwar, Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga, Bellary and Bangalore and to hold discussions with various officers including the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras and the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and exports, Bangalore, in regard to various policy matters and practices that were being followed in other States.

The Enquiry Officer has dealt with the procedure to be followed for the issue of Essentiality Certificates to Small Scale Industrial Units for the release of stainless steel sheets/strips. In this connection he has also referred to various circulars issued by the State Directorate of Industries and Commerce to District Officers containing detailed instructions. These instructions deal with the procedure to be followed and the criteria to be adopted while recommending the requests for grant of Essentiality Certificates. Reference has also been made to other instructions received from the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Government of India. According to the prescribed procedures, the Essentiality Certificates have to be obtained only in respect of new units proposed to be established and the old units already in existence can draw their raw-materials directly by reference to the Deputy/Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports on a 'repeat' order basis. Concerning new units, the prescribed application forms stipulate points to be checked by the field officers and it is only after the scrutiny by the field officers that a recommendation for the grant of the Essentiality Certificates is made.

According to the existing practice, applications for the grant of Essentiality Certificates are initially received by the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Small Scale Industries). After preliminary scrutiny, the Joint Director may reject some of these requests if such requests are not tenable according to the instructions for release of Stainless Steel to the Industrial Units. Where it is found that Stainless Steel quotas can be sponsored. Such applications are sent on to the Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce in the Districts for verification and report. On receipt of these applications, the Assistant Directors concerned will have to inspect the premises of the proposed Industrial Units, verify if the machinery required for the manufacture of end products mentioned in the applications are available and if the industrial units are capable of utilising the raw material for the purpose for which it is released. After such an investigation, the Assistant Directors will forward their recommendations to the Joint Director's Office. Where they are once again examined by the Deputy Director and suitable recommendations made to the Joint Director. At this stage, the Joint Director sanctions the Essentiality Certificates. The mere grant of Essentiality Certificates does not however mean that the raw material, namely, Stainless Steel would be automatically released to the unit concerned. Based on these Essentiality Certificates, the concerned industrial units will have to approach Mysore Minerals Trading Corporation who release raw materials subject to availability. These release orders are then made use of by the industrial units to obtain stainless steel in the required form, namely, sheets or strips. At this stage again, the Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce in the Districts will have to scrutinise the release orders with reference to the quality of raw materials received and give processing orders to the industrial units. It is only then that the manufacturing process can be taken up. After this processing is over, the Assistant Directors will have once again to issue utilisation certificates after checking up if the raw material received by the Industrial Units has actually been used to manufacture the end products for which such material had been obtained; with such utilisation certificates, the units will be able to obtain further raw material on a 'repeat' basis.

The Enquiry Officer has also analysed the position of the Essentiality Certificates issued to new units and old units for new end products for the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74.

The following statement has been drawn up on this analysis :—

No. of Essentiality

Certificates Issued.

Sl. No.	Year	Essentiality Certificates Issued	Financial Value.
1.	1971-72	10	Rs. 1,75,000
2.	1972-73	12	1,98,490
3.	1973-74	1060	98,53,749

According to this statement in the report, whereas during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 Essentiality Certificates have been issued only for units in Bangalore District, in 1973-74 Essentiality Certificates have been sanctioned for the units in 12 districts of the State. The Enquiry Officer has pointed out that during the close of the year 1973-74, the tempo of issue of Essentiality Certificates increased substantially and the peak was reached between January, March 1974.

However, he has also remarked that even in the normal course there is a tendency with the applicants to postpone submission of their applications for Essentiality Certificates towards the closing months of the licensing period in the expectation that there would be change in the licensing policy, which might be favourable to them. The Enquiry Officer has also indicated the total number of applications received, number of Essentiality Certificates issued and the number of applications rejected in respect of the 3 years that he took into account. The following statement will indicate the details:

Year	No. of applications received.	Essentiality Certificates issued.	Numbers rejected.	Balance
1971-72	244	10	234	—
1972-73	107	12	95	—
1973-74*	5193	1062	3084	1017

(\* Provisional figures as on 31-3-1974)

From the above statement, it will be seen that compared to the number of applications received in 1971-72 and 1972-73, there was an abnormal increase in the number of applications received during 1973-74. While the number of Essentiality Certificates issued during 1973-74 appears to be very high compared to the number issued in the previous years, the number of applications rejected is also very high. While 1062 Essentiality Certificates were issued, the number of



applications rejected was 3934. The Enquiry Officer has reported that during discussions with the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports at Madras, he was able to get details of Essentiality Certificates issued in the other Southern States for the licensing period 1973-74. The figures for Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry are as follows :—

<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	<u>Andhra Pradesh</u>	<u>Pondicherry</u>
<u>1477</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>5</u>

Although the number of Essentiality Certificates issued in these States during years 1971-72 and 1972-73 is not available, it appears that the number issued in Tamil Nadu and Andhra and especially in Tamil Nadu is also very large. It appears that the sudden spurt in the number of Essentiality Certificates issued in our State during 1973-74 is not peculiar to our State alone. Even as regards end-productwise issues, the Enquiry Officer has reported that in Tamilnadu over 1400 E.Cs had been issued for Dairy and Chemical Equipment which is considered to be a priority item. The Enquiry Officer has stated that he was informed that the term "Dairy and Chemical Equipment" is capable of a very liberal interpretation and includes all sorts of receptacles which could be used for storing dairy products though perhaps the intention might have been to limit the end-use to such item as centrifuges, cream separators, pasteurisers etc.

The Enquiry Officer, during the course of his enquiry visited a number of Small Scale Industrial Unit in 7 districts. He has also held discussions with the Joint/Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports both at Madras and Bangalore, the officers of the Small Industries Service Institute and the officers of the Directorate of Industries and Commerce of the State. He has also visited a number of units manufacturing certain types of products in Bombay to find out if any of these units with well known brand names have been getting the concerned products from the Small Scale Industrial units in Karnataka State. Based on these inspections and discussions with the officers of the Government of India and the State Government, the Enquiry Officer has come to the following conclusions :—

(a) The Joint Director, Small Scale Industries has generally followed the prescribed procedures for the issue of Essentiality Certificates for the release of stainless steel sheets/strips in accordance with the instructions of the Import Trade Control Policy for the relevant licensing period;

(b) Even though the prescribed procedures have been formally followed, it is my view that greater caution should have been exercised in the issue of Essentiality Certificates. Although technically speaking, the issue of Essentiality Certificates may have been justified within the framework of the circular instructions and the infrastructural requirements, it is evident that in the majority of these cases,

Essentiality Certificates were issued out of proportion to the demand for the end-product, the capacity of a unit to actually undertake manufacture of those items, and without a proper exercise of judgment and discretion where it appeared that several units had applied for Essentiality Certificates with the intention of trading in the material or diverting it for non-authorised purposes.

What is significant is that even though there were no radical changes in the policy during the relevant licensing period and for the two previous years, several Essentiality Certificates were issued to a number of small scale units, even though the attention of the Joint Director had been pointedly drawn to certain consequential malpractices.

In the light of the fact that there have been recurrent complaints from year to year on the same subject, more care and caution should have been exercised by the Joint Director, who should not have relied on the the procedural recommendations, but should have implemented the policy with greater rigour so as to subserve its basic objectives.

In this connection, it would be evident that the basic objective of the policy is to ensure that stainless steel, which is a high value item, in short supply, is not diverted to non-priority uses and should be reserved for *bonafide* actual users, on a preferential basis in the priority sector. As a result of the liberal issue of Essentiality Certificates during this period, the policy underlying the issue of this raw material was set at naught.

I would however like to mention that not withstanding the fact that Essentiality Certificates were some what indiscriminately issued, no serious consequences have resulted, since in the large majority of cases, action has been taken subsequently either to revoke these Essentiality Certificates or to reverify the status of the units and to cancel the E.Cs, wherever there were adequate grounds for doing so. Had such action been taken earlier at the appropriate time when the applications came up for original scrutiny, there would have been no occasion for criticism.

(c) Certain recommendations have been made in regard to the administrative procedures, which I hope will be of use to the Department. It must be stated that ultimately no system of procedures can be made absolutely fool-proof. At every decision making stages, an element of judgment or discretion has necessarily to be exercised. The procedures and regulatory trivia are intended to serve the basic policy objectives, and these can only be satisfactorily realised if the rules and regulations are interpreted and implemented so as to serve those objectives.

The Enquiry Officer has also pointed out that various procedures prescribed by the Government of India and the policies laid down by them are themselves not quite fool-proof, and there are a number of lacunae which indirectly encourage applications being made by non-genuine users. He has suggested certain modifications concerning these matters which will have to be examined further.

It may be seen that the Enquiry Officer has held that the prescribed procedures have been generally followed in the matter of Essentiality Certificates for the release of stainless sheets/strips in accordance with the instructions of the Import Trade Control Policy. However, he is of the opinion that greater caution should have been exercised in sensitive matters like this.

Having regard to the large number of applications made and the large number of rejections made, the number of Essentiality Certificates issued cannot be considered wholly out of proportion. The Hon'ble Members will, I am sure agree with me that this matter of liberal issues of Essentiality Certificates will have to be considered in a comprehensive manner and against the totality of the number of applications received during the year, the number of applications rejected and the number of Essentiality Certificates issued. Looked at from such a larger perspective and having regard to the fact that all the prescribed procedures have been generally followed, it cannot be automatically assumed that the policy objectives have been neglected.

A careful study of the report shows that there has been a certain extent of casualness, especially at the field level, in recommending grant of Essentiality Certificates for release of Stainless Steel materials. It seems that the verification and scrutiny undertaken at the field level has not been as careful and responsible as is necessary and recommendations have been made, by and large, on an *ad hoc* basis. This is despite the fact that the procedures prescribed are specific in regard to the criteria to be adopted and to the types of inspections that have to be conducted before making recommendations. Whether this casual approach is only because of lack of responsibility and care on the part of the officers or whether any other collateral consideration have come into play can be determined only after further detailed investigations into each of the cases. It is not the intention of the Government to shield any officer, whatever may be his status, if there has been any irregularity either due to carelessness or for other reasons. Government is as keen on putting down such happenings as anybody else and as the report under consideration shows that there have been patent instances of excessive issues of Essentiality Certificates in certain instances we will definitely initiate further investigations into this matter. It is only after such investi-

gations are completed 'that, where warranted, disciplinary action against the concerned can be taken. There are definite procedures to be followed in this regard and we have to follow them. After such further detailed investigations, if any officer is found to be guilty or responsible for any irregularities the Honourable Members may rest assured that such officers will not go unpunished.

The fact that Government shares the anxiety of this Honourable House to maintain the purity of administration and to improve its efficiency is borne out by the very prompt action that was taken to have this enquiry made and the seriousness with which Government is examining the findings of the Enquiry Officer. Even as this Statement is being made, action is being initiated to determine the personal responsibility on the part of all concerned officers and to institute, where necessary, disciplinary proceedings. I am sure the Honourable House will appreciate Government's earnestness in this regard.

3-30 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷನವರೇ, ಈಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಎನ್ ಕ್ವೈರಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ನ ಜೆಸ್ಟಿ ಅನ್ನು ಸಭೆ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಫೈಂಡಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಏನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಆ ಫೈಂಡಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೈಮಾರ್ಲಿ ಕೇಸು ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ಎಸ್ಸಬ್ಲಿಷ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪುನಃ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ ? ಎಸೆನ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್ ಇಷ್ಯೂ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಇನ್‌ಗ್ಯುಲಾರಿಟೀಸ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಪನಿಷ್ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ತನಿಖೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವಾಗ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ ? ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ಟೆನ್ ಲಿಸ್ ಸ್ಪೆಲ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಭೆ ಸೇರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ೬ ತಿಂಗಳಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಈ ಸ್ಟೆನ್ ಲಿಸ್ ಸ್ಪೆಲ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಒಗ್ಗೊಂಡು ನಾವು ಆಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ಯಾವಂತಿ ತಾವು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ.—ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಆಪಾದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ನನಗೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಸೆನ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕವರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲ. ಎಸೆನ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಆತ್ಮಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ ಪುಕಾರ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಹಾಗೆ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದೂ ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೆವು ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಟೇಬಲ್‌ಮೇಲೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸ್ಪೆಲ್ ಟೇಬಲ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ನಾವು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಚೇರ್ಮನ್, ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜಿಂಗ್ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮಾಡಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ ನಾವು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಂಡಿಯಲ್ ಪ್ರೋಬ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೆವು ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಸೀನಿಯರ್ ಆಫೀಸರಿಂದ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದೂ ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗ ಅವರಿಂದ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೇಮಾಫೀಸಿ ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ಎಸ್ಸಬ್ಲಿಷ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಪಾದನೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಆಪಾದನೆಯಿಂದ ವಿಮುಕ್ತರಾಗಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರನ್ನೂ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ; ಯಾವ ತರಹ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಂ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಇದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ಯಾವ ತರಹ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

SRI S. M. KRISHNA.—According to the procedures established by Law, we will certainly conduct investigations and find out who are responsible, fix the responsibility and take action.

SRI H. D. DEVE GOWDA.—Mr. Krishna, I am serious about it MADAM SPEAKER.—What type of enquiry he intends to do; whether it is a judicial enquiry, or any other type of enquiry, I want to see that the allegation against the Minister is cleared. ಏತಕ್ಕಾದರೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಪಾದನೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಅದರಿಂದ ವಿಮುಕ್ತರಾಗಬೇಕು.

SRI S. M. KRISHNA.—These are two different issues. If I recall those discussions, a number of issues were clubbed about the Minister acting as Managing Director and all that. This concerns only one specific allegation that the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Krishnan made about the issue of the Essentiality Certificates. An assurance was given that we will have a senior officer to look into it. He has looked into it and given his findings. Necessary procedure will have to be initiated to take action against all those concerned.

I am also violating the Rules of Practice and Procedure by even making an attempt to answer the queries.

SRI H. D. DEVE GOWDA.—I wanted to know whether the Hon. Minister is going to consider my suggestion or not?

## KARNATAKA APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL, 1975.

### Introduction

MADAM SPEAKER—I have received the recommendation of the Governor for the Introduction and Consideration of the Karnataka Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1975 in pursuance of Clause 1 and 3 of Article 207 of the Constitution.

SRI M. Y. GHORPADE (Minister for Finance and Housing).—I beg to leave of the House to introduce the Karnataka Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1975.

MADAM SPEAKER.—The question is :

“That Leave be granted to introduce the Karnataka Appropriation No. (3) Bill, 1975”

*The motion was Adopted*